

**EXECUTIVE
BOARD
MEETING**

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Supplement 1

September 10, 2020

To: Members of the Executive Board

From: The Secretary

Subject: **Angola—Third Review Under the Extended Arrangement Under the Extended Fund Facility, Requests for Augmentation and Rephasing of Access, Waivers of Nonobservance of Performance Criterion and Applicability of Performance Criterion, Modifications of Performance Criteria, and Completion of Financing Assurances Review—Supplementary Information, Proposed Decision, and Supplementary Letter of Intent**

Board Action:	Executive Directors' consideration (Formal)
Tentative Board Date:	Wednesday, September 16, 2020
Proposed Decision:	Pages 22–23
Publication:	Yes*
Questions:	Mr. de Zamaroczy, AFR (ext. 36934) Mr. De Resende, AFR (ext. 34526) Ms. Mwase, AFR (ext. 34963)
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*The authorities have indicated that they consent to the Fund's publication of this paper.



ANGOLA

September 9, 2020

THIRD REVIEW UNDER THE EXTENDED ARRANGEMENT UNDER THE EXTENDED FUND FACILITY, REQUESTS FOR AUGMENTATION AND REPHASING OF ACCESS, WAIVERS OF NONOBSERVANCE OF PERFORMANCE CRITERION AND APPLICABILITY OF PERFORMANCE CRITERION, MODIFICATIONS OF PERFORMANCE CRITERIA, AND COMPLETION OF FINANCING ASSURANCES REVIEW— SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION, PROPOSED DECISION, AND SUPPLEMENTARY LETTER OF INTENT

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Prepared by the Angola Team of the African Department.

This supplement provides (i) an update on program performance; (ii) an updated macroframework, which reflects, inter alia, new developments in the outlook for international oil prices and in debt relief; (iii) a justification for continued support for the proposed access augmentation; and (iv) an overview of other developments since the issuance of the staff report. The updated information and framework do not alter the thrust of the staff appraisal.

REVISIONS TO THE MACROFRAMEWORK

A. Non-Oil Primary Fiscal Deficit

1. **There is no clear evidence that the end-June 2020 performance criterion (PC) on the non-oil primary fiscal deficit (NOPFD) was not met and, therefore, the authorities request a waiver of applicability.** Given serious administrative capacity limitations in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, staff continues to work with the authorities to verify the data related to the PC and to come to an assessment on this PC.

B. International Oil-Price Outlook

2. **Oil-price projections for Angola were revised upward relative to the staff report to reflect recent developments in global oil markets.**¹ The annual revisions, covering 2020–30, are consistent with the IMF’s Brent price projections of August 17, 2020, and continue to incorporate a discount for Angola’s reference price as a matter of prudence (Text Table 1).

Text Table 1. Projections for Oil Prices, 2019–30
(U.S. dollars per barrel)

Year	Brent Price		Angola Price	
	Staff Report ¹	Supplement ²	Staff Report	Supplement
2019	64.0	64.0	65.2	65.2
2020	41.3	42.8	37.4	39.8
2021	43.2	47.5	39.3	44.9
2022	45.2	49.1	42.9	46.9
2023	46.9	50.4	45.7	48.5
2024	48.5	51.5	47.9	50.0
2025	50.0	52.5	50.2	51.4
2026	53.0	54.4	52.0	53.3
2027	54.9	56.4	53.9	55.3
2028	56.9	58.5	55.9	57.4
2029	58.9	60.6	57.9	59.5
2030	61.0	62.8	60.0	61.7

Source: IMF Staff estimates and projections.

¹ EBS/20/128, dated July 20, 2020.

² For 2020–25, updated GAS assumptions as of August 17, 2020; for 2026–30, same percentage increases as in the staff report.

¹ For convenience’s sake, references to the “staff report” refer the companion staff report, EBS/20/128, dated July 20, 2020. This supplement is an integral part of that staff report.

C. Debt Sustainability

3. The revised framework assumes a somewhat different debt relief package, but it preserves debt sustainability (Figure 1). Although the authorities reached agreements on substantial debt relief with two of Angola's large official creditors, debt relief negotiations with a third large official creditor have yielded a different result from the assumption made in the staff report. The new baseline scenario, presented in the revised framework (Tables 1–9), now projects that all debt service payments until-end December 2020 for loans from that creditor will be rescheduled under the G20 Debt Service Suspension Initiative (G20DSSI). With the authorities sending a formal letter of request to that creditor since the issuance of the staff report, as part of the G20DSSI, this agreement has been activated.

4. The higher oil prices lead to narrower overall fiscal deficits and improved debt dynamics relative to the staff report, despite a smaller debt relief. The NOPFDs in 2020–30 remain broadly unchanged compared to the staff report. However, the revised oil-price projections have a positive impact on revenue, improving the overall fiscal balances and debt dynamics (Text Table 2). Projected debt reduction, measured as a percentage of GDP, is now faster in the coming decade and in 2025 is quite close to the authorities' medium-term debt objective of 65 percent of GDP.

Text Table 2. Angola: Fiscal Balance and Public Debt, 2020–30
(Percent of GDP)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Overall Deficit											
Staff Report ¹	-3.6	-1.6	0.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1
Supplement ²	-2.8	-0.1	1.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6
Public Debt											
Staff Report ¹	122.8	112.5	97.5	86.8	77.0	69.7	64.0	57.6	52.0	46.7	41.1
Supplement ²	120.3	107.5	93.8	83.7	74.3	67.2	61.6	55.1	49.2	43.7	37.8

Source: IMF Staff estimates and projections.

¹ EBS/20/128, dated July 20, 2020.

² Using revised-oil price projections and debt relief assumptions.

5. Under the new baseline scenario, Angola's fiscal gross financing needs (GFNs) are reduced notably. The combined effect of the revisions to the framework lead to GFNs, which, on average, are lower by 1½ percent and 1 percent of GDP in 2021–25 and 2026–30, respectively (Text Table 3 and Figure 1).

Text Table 3. Angola: Gross Financing Needs, 2021–30
(Percent of GDP)

	2021–30	2021–25	2026–30
Staff Report¹	9.2	10.3	8.2
Supplement²	8.0	8.7	7.3

Source: IMF Staff estimates and projections.

¹ EBS/20/128, dated July 20, 2020.

² Using revised oil-price projections and debt relief assumptions.

6. As a result, debt servicing capacity is stronger than in the staff report. Lower GFNs are offset by reduced issuance of both domestic and foreign debt and lesser reliance on drawdowns of Treasury deposits at the central bank and commercial banks. Specifically, there is lower issuance of T-bills and T-bonds across the board, with the exception of 2026, when the Eurobond issuance assumed in the staff report is eliminated; lower issuance of Eurobonds in 2025 and 2028–30; and smaller drawdowns of Treasury deposits at the central bank and commercial banks until 2025, and even some partial replenishment of deposits in 2022 and after 2025 (Text Table 4).

7. Under the revised framework, fiscal financing gaps remain closed, while keeping the outcomes in line with program parameters and preserving Angola's debt sustainability. The

lower debt ratios (Text Table 2) and gross financing needs (Text Table 4) relative to the staff report continue to allow staff to support the authorities' request to complete the Third Review under the Extended Fund Facility.

Text Table 4. Angola: Financing Assumptions, 2020–30

(Percent of GDP)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Issuance of T-bills (in Kz billions)¹											
Staff Report ²	614	623	638	898	836	682	159	322	1,272	693	1,656
Supplement ³	365	271	250	338	278	233	241	268	587	534	764
Issuance of T-bonds (in Kz billions)⁴											
Staff Report ²	1,035	1,225	2,410	2,540	2,201	1,900	1,100	2,650	4,350	3,850	3,850
Supplement ³	1,035	1,150	2,260	2,540	2,001	1,700	1,350	2,350	4,350	3,850	3,850
Eurobonds (in US\$ millions)											
Staff Report ²	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	1,200	0	1,750	1,750	1,000
Supplement ³	0	0	0	0	0	1,350	0	0	1,575	675	750
Drawdowns from Deposits (in US\$ millions)⁵											
Staff Report ²	2,601	1,471	0	329	268	45	0	0	0	0	0
Supplement ³	2,601	911	-311	68	83	45	-169	-168	0	0	0

Source: IMF Staff estimates and projections.

¹ Less than one-year maturity.

² EBS/20/128, dated July 20, 2020.

³ For 2020–25, updated GAS assumptions as of August 17, 2020; for 2026–30, same percentage increases as in the staff report.

⁴ Changes relative to the staff report are concentrated in 2-year and 3-year T-bonds.

⁵ Includes Treasury deposits at the central bank (BNA) and commercial banks.

8. Although debt is sustainable, significant vulnerabilities remain. Debt dynamics are highly sensitive to further oil-price volatility. Other areas of vulnerability include exposure to currency risk, exposure to interest-rate risk, and a narrow creditor base, especially in the domestic market.

D. External Sector

9. The revised oil-price projections also have a positive impact on the projected current accounts (CAs) and net international reserves (NIRs). Relative to the staff report, the CA balance is projected to improve

cumulatively by almost US\$1.5 billion in 2020–21 on the back of higher oil exports. Even though the CA improvement is partially offset by lower projected net foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows—resulting from lower transfers from overseas parent oil companies, which are historically negatively correlated with oil prices—and by larger amortization payments due to the smaller debt relief, the expected reduction in NIRs is now smaller than in the staff report. However, and despite the recent increase in oil prices, NIRs remain substantially below those of the Second Review baseline scenario, and the cap to the

Text Table 5. Angola: Cumulative Balance of Payments, 2020–21

(US\$ millions)

	2nd Review	Staff Report ¹	Supplement ²	Difference	
				Supp - 2nd Rev.	Supp - SR
CA	715	-2,202	-1,202	-1,917	1,000
FDI	896	2,870	1,939	1,042	-931
Portfolio	1,806	-530	-530	-2,335	0
Trade credit	3,602	2,418	2,640	-962	222
Deposits	-5,041	-7,393	-7,380	-2,339	13
MLT Loans	-3,154	-1,571	-1,690	1,465	-118
ST Loans	-1,708	-1,708	-1,708	0	0
NIR increase	909	-3,520	-3,334	-4,243	186
GIR (end-2021)	18,631	16,729	16,914	-1,717	185
Months of imports)	8.6	10.2	10.2	1.6	0

Source: IMF Staff estimates and projections.

¹ EBS/20/128, dated July 20, 2020.

² Using revised oil-price projections and debt relief assumptions.

relevant program adjustor is still binding.² Accordingly, it is proposed to keep the December 2020 and June 2021 NIR quantitative PCs as specified in the MEFP (Text Table 5).

10. The updated oil-price projections require that Text Table 2 in the Technical Memorandum of Understanding be revised. The revision was agreed with the authorities, who signed-off on the revised table—see supplementary Letter of Intent.

E. Monetary Sector

11. The modifications to the outlook do not warrant a major change in the monetary policy stance in the near term. The temporary interruption of the gradual tightening initiated in 2019Q4 in favor of a more accommodative stance in 2020, followed by renewed tightening in 2021, remains appropriate. The net effect of the larger stocks of NIRs and greater expansion of credit to the Central Government on money aggregates is overall slightly expansionary in 2020–21 relative to the staff report. The expansion of credit to the Government induces a modest crowding out of credit to the private sector relative to the staff report (Text Table 6).

Text Table 6. Angola: Monetary Sector, 2020–21

(Average percent change, unless stated otherwise)

	2020	2021
Reserve money		
Staff Report ¹	2.3	15.2
Supplement ²	2.2	19.5
Net claims on Central government		
Staff Report ¹	19.7	-5.1
Supplement ²	12.2	8.5
NIR (US\$ millions)		
Staff Report ¹	8,100	7,782
Supplement ²	8,100	7,968
Credit to the private sector (percent of GDP)		
Staff Report ¹	13.7	13.7
Supplement ²	13.7	13.6
Velocity (GDP/M2)		
Staff Report ¹	3.3	3.5
Supplement ²	3.3	3.5

Source: IMF Staff estimates and projections.

¹ EBS/20/128, dated July 20, 2020.

² Using revised oil-price projections and debt relief assumptions.

PROPOSED ACCESS AUGMENTATION

12. The widening of the external financing gaps since the Second Review continue to support the case for the proposed access augmentation (Text Table 5). The higher cumulative balance of payments (BOP) gap over the remainder of the program is mainly driven by a substantial worsening of the CA, reflecting the lower oil-price path, lower portfolio inflows (no Eurobond issuance in the wake of temporary loss of market access), and larger deposit outflows (in response to stronger Kwanza depreciation). These BOP shortfalls are only partially offset by higher net FDI inflows from overseas parent oil companies and lower medium- and long-term amortization (reflecting debt relief). The wider external gap since the Second Review is to be partly accommodated by a drawdown

² The proposed modifications to the PCs for NIRs, relative to the Second Review, were calibrated by applying the adjustors to the deviation of the revised macroframework from that of the Second Review. The oil-price component of the adjustor includes a cap to downward oil-price shocks, set at a cumulative US\$200 million per quarter (TMU, ¶4b). This cap was binding under the oil-price baseline scenario of the staff report and remains binding under the baseline scenario in this supplement, despite the upward oil-price revision. The other components of the adjustor (external disbursements and debt service on Eurobonds and program financing) are virtually identical to those in the staff report.

of international reserves, with the remainder filled by the proposed access augmentation. Further depletion of international reserves would not be prudent—at 106.5 percent of the ARA metric by

end-2021, reserves already fall short of levels considered appropriate for commodity exporters (i.e., over 120 percent).

13. Directing the access augmentation toward budget support remains justified by the GFNs during the program period, which are still substantially larger than at the time of the Second Review. Specifically, average public GFNs in 2020–21 are still estimated to be some 2¼ percent of GDP larger than the Second Review projections (Text Table 7).

14. The proposed augmentation would also help with

containing liquidity pressures on the Treasury. In the staff report, the wider financing gaps were filled in large part by almost fully running down the Treasury's deposits at the central bank and liquid assets of the Sovereign Wealth Fund, leaving the financing of the budget highly vulnerable to shocks. With higher oil prices, the augmentation would allow somewhat lower drawdowns of Treasury deposits, which would, however, continue to be low: by end-2021, they would amount to less than ½ month of annual spending (Text Table 8).

Text Table 7. Angola: Gross Financing Needs, 2020–21

(Percent of GDP)

	2020	2021
2nd Review	15.5	8.9
Staff Report ¹	18.7	13.4
Supplement ²	17.7	11.2

Source: IMF Staff estimates and projections.

¹ EBS/20/128, dated July 20, 2020.

² Using revised oil-price projections and debt relief assumptions.

Table 8. Angola: Treasury Deposits at the Central Bank, End-2021

	US\$ million	Months of spending
2nd Review	2,441	3.0
Staff Report ¹	121	0.1
Supplement ²	500	0.4

Source: IMF Staff estimates and projections.

¹ EBS/20/128, dated July 20, 2020.

² Using revised oil-price projections and debt relief assumptions.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

15. The National Assembly adopted a supplementary budget for 2020. Approved on July 28, 2020, the supplementary budget is consistent with the program's PC for the NOPFD for end-2020 and incorporates additional non-oil revenue measures to those discussed in the staff report. Specifically, it includes measures to reduce tax arrears, remove selected value-added tax exemptions, increase import duties,³ and raise export tariffs on selected national products. To accommodate higher essential spending and support households and businesses within a tight spending envelope, the supplementary budget rebalances resources from low-priority expenditure to health, education, and agriculture.

16. Adoption of the draft Central Bank (Banco Nacional de Angola, BNA) and Financial Institutions Laws (FIL) has been progressing.

- BNA management has agreed to incorporate the latest drafting suggestions from IMF staff in the draft Central Bank Law to reflect international good practices regarding the BNA's mandate, governance structure, and autonomy. These suggestions include a clear price

³ This increase is implemented for revenue considerations.

stability objective; an improved procedure for the appointment and dismissal of Board members; an appropriate framework for lending to financial institutions; limited lending to Government; prohibition to conduct quasi-fiscal activities; and revised provisions regarding BNA's capital, profits and losses, reserves, and profit distribution. The draft BNA Law is expected to be sent to the Council of Ministers soon.

- The draft FIL, with a new bank resolution framework, was approved by the Council of Ministers on August 14, 2020 and IMF staff recommendations have been inserted into it, including provisions to (i) safeguard the use of public funds, including a loss imposition requirement to the holders of capital instruments and the holders of other subordinated claims; (ii) mitigate risks involved in the asset-management tool; and (iii) strengthen the powers of the BNA to prevent contagion from troubled banks or to maximize value for all creditors as a whole when transferring assets and liabilities.

Figure 1. Angola: Public Sector Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA)—Baseline Scenario
(Percent of GDP, unless otherwise indicated)

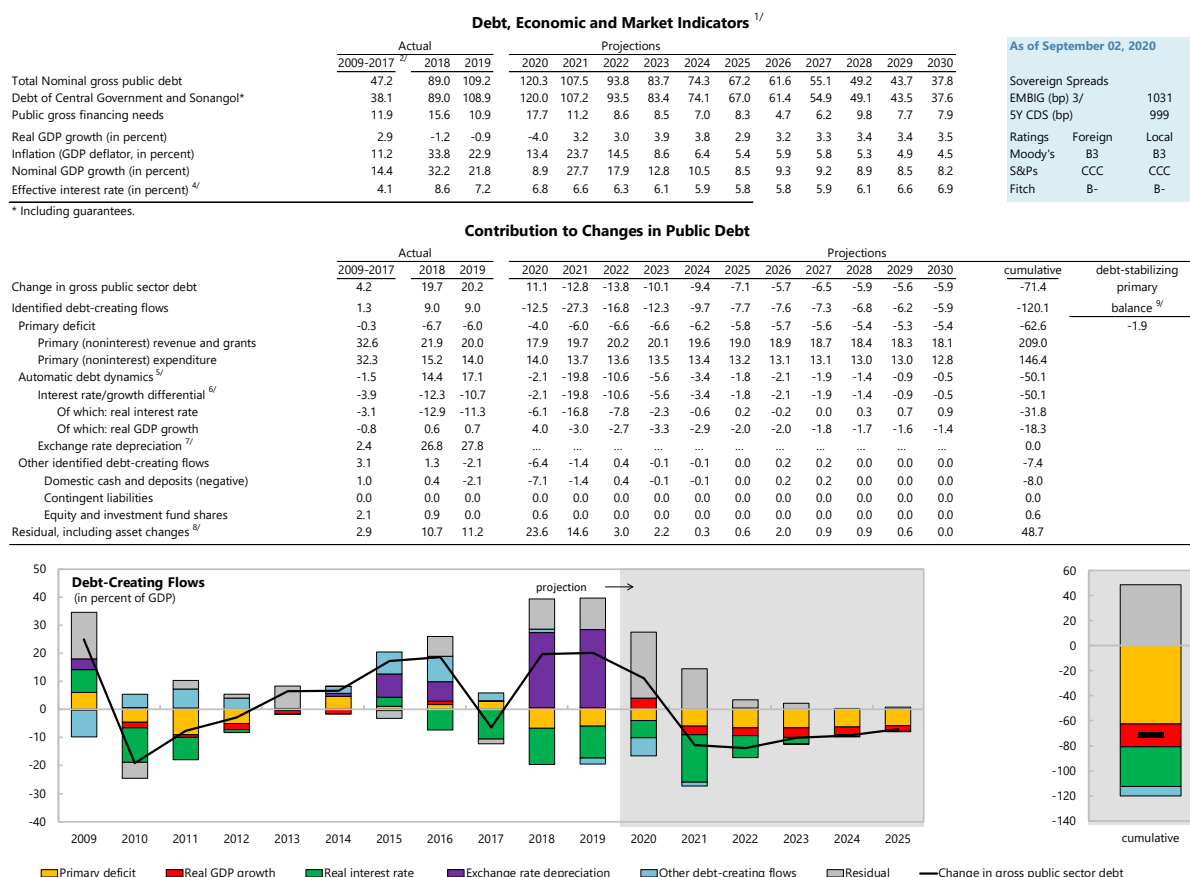


Table 1. Angola: Main Economic Indicators, 2019–23
(Units as indicated)

	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	2nd Rev.	Est.	2nd Rev.	Proj.	2nd Rev.	Proj.	2nd Rev.	Proj.	2nd Rev.	Proj.
Real economy (percent change, except where otherwise indicated)										
Real gross domestic product	-1.1	-0.9	1.2	-4.0	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.0	4.0	3.9
Oil sector	-5.0	-6.6	1.3	-6.8	2.5	6.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Non-oil sector	0.6	1.4	1.1	-2.8	3.0	2.3	4.0	3.5	5.0	4.8
Nominal gross domestic product (GDP)	21.5	21.8	26.4	8.9	18.4	27.7	13.6	17.9	10.5	12.8
Oil sector	28.5	27.5	27.7	-12.5	16.7	40.9	10.5	17.6	6.5	9.3
Non-oil sector	18.6	19.5	25.8	18.2	19.2	23.4	15.0	18.0	12.2	14.1
GDP deflator	22.8	22.9	25.0	13.4	15.2	23.7	10.1	14.5	6.3	8.6
Non-oil GDP deflator	18.0	17.8	24.5	21.6	15.7	20.6	10.7	14.0	6.9	8.9
Consumer prices (annual average)	17.2	17.1	23.9	21.0	15.7	20.6	10.7	14.0	6.9	8.9
Consumer prices (end of period)	17.5	16.9	23.0	22.2	14.0	19.6	8.0	10.0	6.0	8.0
Gross domestic product (billions of kwanzas)	32,537	32,622	41,131	35,518	48,712	45,349	55,358	53,459	61,197	60,322
Oil gross domestic product (billions of kwanzas)	9,978	9,899	12,744	8,658	14,872	12,202	16,432	14,345	17,504	15,683
Non-oil gross domestic product (billions of kwanzas)	22,558	22,723	28,387	26,861	33,840	33,147	38,926	39,114	43,693	44,639
Gross domestic product (billions of U.S. dollars)	88.4	89.4	75.7	62.7	78.7	68.1	82.2	72.4	86.7	78.6
Gross domestic product per capita (U.S. dollars)	2,934	2,968	2,439	2,021	2,462	2,130	2,498	2,198	2,556	2,318
Central government (percent of GDP)										
Total revenue	19.8	20.0	20.9	17.9	21.5	19.7	21.7	20.2	21.5	20.1
Of which: Oil-related	12.4	12.1	13.4	10.2	12.9	11.4	12.6	11.4	12.2	11.1
Of which: Non-oil tax	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.6	7.5	7.1	8.0	7.7	8.3	7.9
Total expenditure	18.8	19.2	20.0	20.7	19.9	19.8	19.8	19.3	19.1	18.5
Current expenditure	15.9	15.8	17.0	17.9	16.7	16.8	16.6	16.0	15.8	15.1
Capital spending	2.8	3.5	3.1	2.8	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4
Overall fiscal balance	1.0	0.8	0.8	-2.8	1.6	-0.1	1.9	1.0	2.4	1.7
Non-oil primary fiscal balance	-5.6	-5.7	-5.6	-5.9	-4.7	-5.0	-4.4	-4.4	-4.3	-4.1
Non-oil primary fiscal balance (percent of non-oil GDP)	-8.1	-8.2	-8.1	-7.9	-6.8	-6.9	-6.3	-6.0	-6.0	-5.5
Money and credit (end of period, percent change)										
Broad money (M2)	22.6	30.2	21.6	4.2	25.6	22.5	12.3	12.8	8.1	12.5
Percent of GDP	29.6	31.3	28.5	30.0	30.2	28.7	29.8	27.5	29.2	27.4
Velocity (GDP/M2)	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.6
Velocity (non-oil GDP/M2)	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.7
Credit to the private sector (annual percent change)	25.8	25.9	28.8	7.6	22.2	26.4	14.0	25.2	17.5	15.2
Balance of payments										
Trade balance (percent of GDP)	22.7	23.0	23.0	16.7	22.6	19.9	22.6	20.9	22.7	20.7
Exports of goods, f.o.b. (percent of GDP)	39.9	38.8	41.4	33.4	40.7	36.6	40.2	37.0	39.3	36.1
Of which: Oil and gas exports (percent of GDP)	38.4	36.6	39.4	31.0	38.6	34.1	37.5	34.0	36.2	33.0
Imports of goods, f.o.b. (percent of GDP)	17.2	15.8	18.4	16.7	18.1	16.7	17.6	16.1	16.6	15.5
Terms of trade (percent change)	-14.1	-11.2	-12.5	-37.8	2.1	18.9	5.7	-1.4	2.6	5.7
Current account balance (percent of GDP)	3.3	5.7	0.5	-1.3	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.9
Gross international reserves (end of period, millions of U.S. dollars)	15,470	17,321	17,152	15,582	18,631	16,914	19,831	18,114	20,831	19,114
Gross international reserves (months of next year's imports)	7.6	12.4	8.2	9.9	8.6	10.2	9.1	10.2	9.3	10.3
Net international reserves (end of period, millions of U.S. dollars)	9,447	11,302	10,006	8,100	10,356	7,968	11,556	9,168	11,556	10,266
Exchange rate										
Official exchange rate (average, kwanzas per U.S. dollar)	368	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Official exchange rate (end of period, kwanzas per U.S. dollar)	485	482	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public debt (percent of GDP)										
Public sector debt (gross) ¹	110.9	109.2	102.0	120.3	95.1	107.5	86.0	93.8	77.4	83.7
Of which: Central Government debt and Sonangol ²	110.8	108.9	101.7	120.0	94.9	107.2	85.8	93.5	77.2	83.4
Of which: Central Government debt ³	107.2	105.6	97.0	116.4	88.7	103.9	79.1	90.9	71.4	80.7
Oil										
Oil and gas production (millions of barrels per day)	1,517	1,493	1,537	1,392	1,575	1,477	1,600	1,500	1,625	1,524
Oil and gas exports (billions of U.S. dollars)	33.9	32.7	29.8	19.4	30.4	23.2	30.9	24.6	31.4	25.9
Angola oil price (average, U.S. dollars per barrel)	64.0	65.2	55.0	39.8	55.0	44.9	55.0	46.9	55.0	48.5
Brent oil price (average, U.S. dollars per barrel)	64.4	64.0	60.5	42.8	58.0	47.5	57.3	49.1	57.4	50.4

Sources: Angolan authorities; and IMF staff estimates and projections.

¹ Includes debt of the Central Government, external debt of state oil company Sonangol and state airline company TAAG, and guaranteed debt.

² Includes debt guaranteed and excludes debt owed by the Central Government to Sonangol related to the National Urbanization and Housing Plan (PNUH).

³ Excludes debt guaranteed and includes debt owed by the Central Government to Sonangol related to the National Urbanization and Housing Plan (PNUH).

Table 2a. Angola: Statement of Central Government Operations, 2019–23
(Billions of Kwanzas, unless otherwise indicated)

	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023
	2nd Rev.	Prel.	2nd Rev.	Proj.	2nd Rev.	Proj.	2nd Rev.	Proj.	Proj.
Revenue	6,426	6,529	8,576	6,367	10,466	8,924	11,996	10,825	12,130
Taxes	6,009	6,058	8,156	5,955	9,966	8,417	11,420	10,227	11,447
Oil	4,036	3,952	5,508	3,620	6,305	5,175	6,976	6,093	6,670
Non-oil	1,973	2,105	2,649	2,335	3,660	3,242	4,444	4,134	4,777
Social contributions	231	311	281	245	335	302	386	357	407
Grants	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other revenue	186	157	138	166	165	205	190	242	276
Expenditure	6,103	6,271	8,241	7,364	9,686	8,983	10,970	10,301	11,131
Expense	5,183	5,144	6,975	6,363	8,152	7,622	9,171	8,537	9,081
Compensation of employees	1,936	1,999	2,203	2,218	2,649	2,651	3,059	2,916	3,150
Use of goods and services	740	844	1,186	1,001	1,404	1,336	1,596	1,575	1,778
Interest	1,743	1,703	2,718	2,400	3,035	2,791	3,283	3,026	2,995
Domestic	791	795	1,219	1,045	1,389	1,071	1,432	1,051	911
Foreign	952	908	1,498	1,355	1,645	1,720	1,851	1,976	2,084
Subsidies	159	79	253	242	202	188	230	222	250
Other expense	605	519	615	502	861	655	1,003	797	908
Net investment in nonfinancial assets	920	1,127	1,266	1,001	1,534	1,360	1,799	1,764	2,051
Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-)	324	258	336	-997	779	-58	1,026	524	999
Statistical discrepancy	0	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net acquisition of financial assets (+: increase)	27	-713	-1,181	-2,446	-58	-1,126	-574	-336	386
Domestic	214	-686	-861	-2,290	-32	-657	-552	235	-53
Cash and deposits ¹	9	-686	-1,011	-2,510	-507	-657	-552	235	-53
Equity and investment fund shares	205	0	150	220	475	0	0	0	0
Other accounts receivable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign	-187	-27	-320	-157	-25	-469	-22	-571	439
Net incurrence of liabilities (+: increase)	-296	-834	-1,517	-1,449	-837	-1,068	-1,600	-860	-613
Domestic	-1,388	-1,796	-2,339	-2,590	-615	-1,063	-1,640	-1,075	-405
Debt securities	72	-122	-1,462	-2,405	214	-863	-1,033	-925	-405
Disbursements	1,884	1,583	2,068	1,430	1,925	1,420	1,893	2,510	2,878
Amortizations	-1,812	-1,705	-3,530	-3,835	-1,711	-2,283	-2,925	-3,435	-3,283
Loans	0	-278	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other accounts payable ²	-1,460	-1,396	-877	-185	-829	-200	-607	-150	0
Foreign	1,092	962	822	1,141	-222	-5	40	215	-208
Disbursements	3,055	2,992	4,015	2,589	3,204	2,729	2,871	1,888	2,653
Of which: Budget support under the program	514	425	1,078	1,456	1,192	1,466	0	0	0
Amortizations	-1,963	-2,030	-3,193	-1,448	-3,426	-2,734	-2,831	-1,673	-2,861
Memorandum items:									
Non-oil primary fiscal balance	-1,837	-1,867	-2,302	-2,113	-2,286	-2,274	-2,441	-2,344	-2,460
Angola oil price (average, U.S. dollars per barrel)	64.0	65.2	55.0	39.8	55.0	44.9	55.0	46.9	48.5
Social expenditures ³	1,100	1,726	1,440	1,440	1,948	1,814	2,491	2,406	3,016
Public sector debt (gross) ⁴	36,070	35,626	41,938	42,725	46,330	48,762	47,602	50,130	50,485
Of which: Central Government and Sonangol ⁵	36,047	35,533	41,850	42,608	46,228	48,624	47,488	49,985	50,336
Of which: Central Government ⁶	34,864	34,436	39,879	41,162	43,226	46,714	43,764	48,037	48,685

Sources: Angolan authorities; and IMF staff estimates and projections.

¹ Historical figures may include valuation effects related to foreign-currency denominated deposits. Projections for 2020–23 include deposit withdrawals from FSDEA.

² Includes repayment of debt owed to Sonangol related to the National Urbanization and Housing Plan (PNUH).

³ Spending on education, health, social protection, and housing and community services. For 2020 onwards are projected floors.

⁴ Includes debt of the Central Government, external debt of state oil company Sonangol and state airline company TAAG, and guaranteed debt.

⁵ Includes debt guaranteed and excludes debt owed by the Central Government to Sonangol related to the National Urbanization and Housing Plan (PNUH).

⁶ Excludes debt guaranteed and includes debt owed by the Central Government to Sonangol related to the National Urbanization and Housing Plan (PNUH).

Table 2b. Angola: Statement of Central Government Operations, 2019–23

(Percent of GDP, unless otherwise indicated)

	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023
	2nd Rev.	Prel.	2nd Rev.	Proj.	2nd Rev.	Proj.	2nd Rev.	Proj.	Proj.
Revenue	19.8	20.0	20.9	17.9	21.5	19.7	21.7	20.2	20.1
Taxes	18.5	18.6	19.8	16.8	20.5	18.6	20.6	19.1	19.0
Oil	12.4	12.1	13.4	10.2	12.9	11.4	12.6	11.4	11.1
Non-oil	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.6	7.5	7.1	8.0	7.7	7.9
Social contributions	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Grants	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other revenue	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5
Expenditure	18.8	19.2	20.0	20.7	19.9	19.8	19.8	19.3	18.5
Expense	15.9	15.8	17.0	17.9	16.7	16.8	16.6	16.0	15.1
Compensation of employees	6.0	6.1	5.4	6.2	5.4	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.2
Use of goods and services	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Interest	5.4	5.2	6.6	6.8	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.0
Domestic	2.4	2.4	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.0	1.5
Foreign	2.9	2.8	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.3	3.7	3.5
Subsidies	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other expense	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.5
Net investment in nonfinancial assets	2.8	3.5	3.1	2.8	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.4
Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-)	1.0	0.8	0.8	-2.8	1.6	-0.1	1.9	1.0	1.7
Statistical discrepancy	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net acquisition of financial assets (+: increase)	0.1	-2.2	-2.9	-6.9	-0.1	-2.5	-1.0	-0.6	0.6
Domestic	0.7	-2.1	-2.1	-6.4	-0.1	-1.4	-1.0	0.4	-0.1
Cash and deposits ¹	0.0	-2.1	-2.5	-7.1	-1.0	-1.4	-1.0	0.4	-0.1
Equity and investment fund shares	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other accounts receivable	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Foreign	-0.6	-0.1	-0.8	-0.4	-0.1	-1.0	0.0	-1.1	0.7
Net incurrence of liabilities (+: increase)	-0.9	-2.6	-3.7	-4.1	-1.7	-2.4	-2.9	-1.6	-1.0
Domestic	-4.3	-5.5	-5.7	-7.3	-1.3	-2.3	-3.0	-2.0	-0.7
Debt securities	0.2	-0.4	-3.6	-6.8	0.4	-1.9	-1.9	-1.7	-0.7
Disbursements	5.8	4.9	5.0	4.0	4.0	3.1	3.4	4.7	4.8
Amortizations	-5.6	-5.2	-8.6	-10.8	-3.5	-5.0	-5.3	-6.4	-5.4
Loans	0.0	-0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other accounts payable ²	-4.5	-4.3	-2.1	-0.5	-1.7	-0.4	-1.1	-0.3	0.0
Foreign debt securities	3.4	2.9	2.0	3.2	-0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	-0.3
Disbursements	9.4	9.2	9.8	7.3	6.6	6.0	5.2	3.5	4.4
Of which: Budget support under the program	1.6	1.3	2.6	4.1	2.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eurobonds	4.4	4.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0
Project loans and other	3.5	3.6	5.9	3.2	4.1	2.8	2.8	3.5	4.4
Financing to be identified	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amortizations	-6.0	-6.2	-7.8	-4.1	-7.0	-6.0	-5.1	-3.1	-4.7
Other accounts payable	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Memorandum items:									
Non-oil primary fiscal balance	-5.6	-5.7	-5.6	-5.9	-4.7	-5.0	-4.4	-4.4	-4.1
Angola oil price (average, U.S. dollars per barrel)	64.0	65.2	55.0	39.8	55.0	44.9	55.0	46.9	48.5
Social expenditures ³	3.4	5.3	3.5	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.5	5.0
Public sector debt (gross) ⁴	110.9	109.2	102.0	120.3	95.1	107.5	86.0	93.8	83.7
Of which: Central Government and Sonangol ⁵	110.8	108.9	101.7	120.0	94.9	107.2	85.8	93.5	83.4
Of which: Central Government ⁶	107.2	105.6	97.0	115.9	88.7	103.0	79.1	89.9	80.7

Sources: Angolan authorities; and IMF staff estimates and projections.

¹ Historical figures may include valuation effects related to foreign-currency denominated deposits. Projections for 2020-23 include deposit withdrawals from FSDEA.² Includes repayment of debt owed to Sonangol related to the National Urbanization and Housing Plan (PNUH).³ Spending on education, health, social protection, and housing and community services. For 2020 onwards are projected floors.⁴ Includes debt of the Central Government, external debt of state oil company Sonangol and state airline company TAAG, and guaranteed debt.⁵ Includes debt guaranteed and excludes debt owed by the Central Government to Sonangol related to the National Urbanization and Housing Plan (PNUH).⁶ Excludes debt guaranteed and includes debt owed by the Central Government to Sonangol related to the National Urbanization and Housing Plan (PNUH).

Table 2c. Angola: Statement of Central Government Operations, 2019–23
(Percent of non-oil GDP, unless otherwise indicated)

	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023
	2nd Rev.	Prel.	2nd Rev.	Proj.	2nd Rev.	Proj.	2nd Rev.	Proj.	Proj.
Revenue	28.5	28.7	30.2	23.7	27.3	26.9	30.8	27.7	27.2
Taxes	26.6	26.7	28.7	22.2	25.6	25.4	29.3	26.1	25.6
Oil	17.9	17.4	19.4	13.5	15.5	15.6	17.9	15.6	14.9
Non-oil	8.7	9.3	9.3	8.7	10.1	9.8	11.4	10.6	10.7
Social contributions	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
Grants	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other revenue	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Expenditure	27.1	27.6	29.0	27.4	26.9	27.1	28.2	26.3	24.9
Expense	23.0	22.6	24.6	23.7	22.4	23.0	23.6	21.8	20.3
Compensation of employees	8.6	8.8	7.8	8.3	7.8	8.0	7.9	7.5	7.1
Use of goods and services	3.3	3.7	4.2	3.7	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0
Interest	7.7	7.5	9.6	8.9	7.3	8.4	8.4	7.7	6.7
Domestic	3.5	3.5	4.3	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.7	2.7	2.0
Foreign	4.2	4.0	5.3	5.0	3.7	5.2	4.8	5.1	4.7
Subsidies	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other expense	2.7	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.0
Net acquisition of nonfinancial assets	4.1	5.0	4.5	3.7	4.5	4.1	4.6	4.5	4.6
Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-)	1.4	1.1	1.2	-3.7	0.4	-0.2	2.6	1.3	2.2
Statistical discrepancy	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net acquisition of financial assets (+: increase)	0.1	-3.1	-4.2	-9.1	-0.2	-3.4	-1.5	-0.9	0.9
Domestic	0.9	-3.0	-3.0	-8.5	0.0	-2.0	-1.4	0.6	-0.1
Cash and deposits ¹	0.0	-3.0	-3.6	-9.3	0.0	-2.0	-1.4	0.6	-0.1
Equity and investment fund shares	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other accounts receivable	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Foreign	-0.8	-0.1	-1.1	-0.6	-0.2	-1.4	-0.1	-1.5	1.0
Net incurrence of liabilities (+: increase)	-1.3	-3.7	-5.3	-5.4	-0.6	-3.2	-4.1	-2.2	-1.4
Domestic	-6.2	-7.9	-8.2	-9.6	-1.0	-3.2	-4.2	-2.7	-0.9
Debt securities	0.3	-0.5	-5.2	-9.0	1.3	-2.6	-2.7	-2.4	-0.9
Disbursements	8.4	7.0	7.3	5.3	9.1	4.3	4.9	6.4	6.4
Amortizations	-8.0	-7.5	-12.4	-14.3	-7.8	-6.9	-7.5	-8.8	-7.4
Loans	0.0	-1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other accounts payable ²	-6.5	-6.1	-3.1	-0.7	-2.3	-0.6	-1.6	-0.4	0.0
Foreign	4.8	4.2	2.9	4.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.5	-0.5
Disbursements	13.5	13.2	14.1	9.6	6.3	8.2	7.4	4.8	5.9
Of which: Budget support under the program	2.3	1.9	3.8	5.4	2.5	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amortizations	-8.7	-8.9	-11.2	-5.4	-5.8	-8.2	-7.3	-4.3	-6.4
Memorandum items:									
Non-oil primary fiscal balance	-8.1	-8.2	-8.1	-7.9	-7.3	-6.9	-6.3	-6.0	-5.5
Angola oil price (average, U.S. dollars per barrel)	64.0	65.2	55.0	39.8	59.0	44.9	55.0	46.9	48.5
Social expenditures ³	4.9	7.6	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.5	6.4	6.2	6.8
Public sector debt (gross) ⁴	159.9	156.8	147.7	159.1	107.0	147.1	122.3	128.2	113.1
Of which: Central Government and Sonangol ⁵	159.8	156.4	147.4	158.6	106.7	146.7	122.0	127.8	112.8
Of which: Central Government ⁶	154.5	151.5	140.5	153.2	102.7	141.9	112.4	122.8	109.1

Sources: Angolan authorities; and IMF staff estimates and projections.

¹ Historical figures may include valuation effects related to foreign-currency denominated deposits. Projections for 2020–23 include deposit withdrawals from FSDEA.

² Includes repayment of debt owed to Sonangol related to the National Urbanization and Housing Plan (PNUH).

³ Spending on education, health, social protection, and housing and community services. For 2020 onwards are projected floors.

⁴ Includes debt of the Central Government, external debt of state oil company Sonangol and state airline company TAAG, and guaranteed debt.

⁵ Includes debt guaranteed and excludes debt owed by the Central Government to Sonangol related to the National Urbanization and Housing Plan (PNUH).

⁶ Excludes debt guaranteed and includes debt owed by the Central Government to Sonangol related to the National Urbanization and Housing Plan (PNUH).

Table 2d. Angola: Statement of Central Government Operations, 2019–23

Debt Relief Recorded as Exceptional Financing
(Billions of Kwanzas, unless otherwise indicated)

	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023
	2nd Rev.	Prel.	2nd Rev.	Proj.	2nd Rev.	Proj.	2nd Rev.	Proj.	Proj.
Revenue	6,426	6,529	8,576	6,367	10,466	8,924	11,996	10,825	12,130
Taxes	6,009	6,058	8,156	5,955	9,966	8,417	11,420	10,227	11,447
Oil	4,036	3,952	5,508	3,620	6,305	5,175	6,976	6,093	6,670
Non-oil	1,973	2,105	2,649	2,335	3,660	3,242	4,444	4,134	4,777
Social contributions	231	311	281	245	335	302	386	357	407
Grants	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other revenue	186	157	138	166	165	205	190	242	276
Expenditure	6,103	6,271	8,241	6,322	9,686	7,610	10,970	8,994	10,402
Expense	5,183	5,144	6,975	5,321	8,152	6,250	9,171	7,230	8,351
Compensation of employees	1,936	1,999	2,203	2,218	2,649	2,651	3,059	2,916	3,150
Use of goods and services	740	844	1,186	1,001	1,404	1,336	1,596	1,575	1,778
Interest	1,743	1,703	2,718	1,359	3,035	1,419	3,283	1,719	2,265
Domestic	791	795	1,219	1,045	1,389	1,071	1,432	1,051	911
Foreign	952	147	1,498	313	1,645	347	1,851	668	1,355
Subsidies	159	79	253	242	202	188	230	222	250
Other expense	605	519	615	502	861	655	1,003	797	908
Net investment in nonfinancial assets	920	1,127	1,266	1,001	1,534	1,360	1,799	1,764	2,051
Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-)	324	258	336	44	779	1,314	1,026	1,831	1,728
Statistical discrepancy	0	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net acquisition of financial assets (+: increase)	27	-713	-1,181	-2,446	-58	-1,126	-574	-336	386
Domestic	214	-686	-861	-2,290	-32	-657	-552	235	-53
Cash and deposits ¹	9	-686	-1,011	-2,510	-507	-657	-552	235	-53
Equity and investment fund shares	205	0	150	220	475	0	0	0	0
Other accounts receivable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign	-187	-27	-320	-157	-25	-469	-22	-571	439
Net incurrence of liabilities (+: increase)	-296	-834	-1,517	-2,073	-837	1,666	-1,600	704	1,916
Domestic	-1,388	-1,796	-2,339	-2,590	-615	-1,063	-1,640	-1,075	-405
Debt securities	72	-122	-1,462	-2,405	214	-863	-1,033	-925	-405
Disbursements	1,884	1,583	2,068	1,430	1,925	1,420	1,893	2,510	2,878
Amortizations	-1,812	-1,705	-3,530	-3,835	-1,711	-2,283	-2,925	-3,435	-3,283
Loans	0	-278	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other accounts payable ²	-1,460	-1,396	-877	-185	-829	-200	-607	-150	0
Foreign	1,092	962	822	518	-222	2,729	40	1,779	2,321
Disbursements	3,055	2,992	4,015	2,589	3,204	2,729	2,871	1,888	2,653
Amortizations	-1,963	-2,677	-3,193	-2,071	-3,426	0	-2,831	-109	-332
Exceptional financing (+: increase)									
Debt reprofiling	...	...	...	-418	...	-4,106	...	-2,871	-3,258
Foreign interest	...	...	...	-1,042	...	-1,373	...	-1,308	-729
Foreign amortization	...	...	...	623	...	-2,734	...	-1,564	-2,529
Memorandum items:									
Non-oil primary fiscal balance	-1,837	-1,867	-2,302	-2,113	-2,286	-2,274	-2,441	-2,344	-2,460
Angola oil price (average, U.S. dollars per barrel)	64.0	65.2	55.0	39.8	55.0	44.9	55.0	46.9	48.5
Social expenditures ³	1,100	1,726	1,440	1,440	1,948	1,814	2,491	2,406	3,016
Public sector debt (gross) ⁴	36,070	35,626	41,938	42,725	46,330	48,762	47,602	50,130	50,485
Of which: Central Government and Sonangol ⁵	36,047	35,533	41,850	42,608	46,228	48,624	47,488	49,985	50,336
Of which: Central Government ⁶	34,864	34,436	39,879	41,162	43,226	46,714	43,764	48,037	48,685

Sources: Angolan authorities; and IMF staff estimates and projections.

¹ Historical figures may include valuation effects related to foreign-currency denominated deposits. Projections for 2020-23 include deposit withdrawals from FSDEA.

² Includes repayment of debt owed to Sonangol related to the National Urbanization and Housing Plan (PNUH).

³ Spending on education, health, social protection, and housing and community services. For 2020 onwards are projected floors.

⁴ Includes debt of the Central Government, external debt of state oil company Sonangol and state airline company TAAG, and guaranteed debt.

⁵ Includes debt guaranteed and excludes debt owed by the Central Government to Sonangol related to the National Urbanization and Housing Plan (PNUH).

⁶ Excludes debt guaranteed and includes debt owed by the Central Government to Sonangol related to the National Urbanization and Housing Plan (PNUH).

Table 3. Angola: Monetary Accounts, 2019–23
(End of period; billions of Kwanzas, unless otherwise indicated)

	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023
	2nd Rev.	Prel.	2nd Rev.	Proj.	2nd Rev.	Proj.	2nd Rev.	Proj.	Proj.
Monetary Survey									
Net foreign assets	6,186	7,120	7,789	7,077	8,937	8,245	10,295	9,556	10,691
Net domestic assets	3,439	3,099	3,916	3,567	5,759	4,792	6,206	5,148	5,853
Claims on central government (net)	1,583	2,448	764	2,746	1,349	2,980	820	1,768	1,287
Claims on other financial corporations	15	11	19	13	23	17	27	20	22
Claims on other public sector	115	152	144	180	172	222	198	262	299
Claims on private sector	4,678	4,524	6,024	4,866	7,361	6,150	8,392	7,698	8,867
Other items (net) ¹	-2,952	-4,036	-3,036	-4,238	-3,147	-4,577	-3,231	-4,600	-4,623
Broad money (M3)	9,626	10,219	11,705	10,644	14,696	13,037	16,501	14,703	16,544
Money and quasi-money (M2)	9,616	10,214	11,696	10,640	14,687	13,032	16,492	14,698	16,539
Money	3,374	3,206	4,094	3,437	5,138	4,290	5,772	4,940	5,669
Currency outside banks	363	419	415	427	514	520	584	610	703
Demand deposits, local currency	3,011	2,787	3,679	3,010	4,624	3,771	5,188	4,330	4,966
Quasi-money	1,824	1,647	2,228	1,778	2,801	2,227	3,142	2,558	2,934
Time and savings deposits, local currency	1,824	1,647	2,228	1,778	2,801	2,227	3,142	2,558	2,934
Foreign currency deposits	4,418	5,361	5,374	5,425	6,748	6,514	7,577	7,201	7,937
Money management instruments and other liabilities	9	5	9	5	9	5	9	5	5
Monetary Authorities									
Net foreign assets	4,961	5,687	6,311	5,258	7,285	6,101	8,545	7,307	8,377
Net international reserves	4,582	5,450	5,854	4,958	6,773	5,747	8,004	6,936	7,994
Net incurrence of liabilities	379	237	457	300	511	354	541	371	382
Net domestic assets	-2,885	-3,400	-3,697	-2,921	-4,189	-3,309	-5,027	-4,231	-4,921
Claims on other depository corporations	367	340	451	415	514	496	555	546	590
Claims on central government (net)	-1,618	-1,012	-1,158	146	-887	585	-438	301	278
Claims on private sector	58	49	72	58	86	72	99	85	96
Other items (net) ¹	-1,691	-2,777	-3,062	-3,540	-3,903	-4,462	-5,243	-5,162	-5,885
Reserve money	2,076	2,287	2,614	2,337	3,096	2,792	3,518	3,076	3,456
Currency outside banks	485	540	554	550	686	670	780	786	906
Commercial bank deposits	1,591	1,747	2,060	1,787	2,410	2,122	2,738	2,290	2,550
Memorandum items :									
Nominal gross domestic product (percent change)	21.5	21.8	26.4	8.9	18.4	27.7	13.6	17.9	12.8
Reserve money (percent change)	21.5	33.8	25.9	2.2	18.4	19.5	13.6	10.2	12.4
Broad money (M3) (percent change)	22.6	30.1	21.6	4.2	25.6	22.5	12.3	12.8	12.5
Money and quasi-money (M2) (percent change)	22.6	30.2	21.6	4.2	25.6	22.5	12.3	12.8	12.5
Claims on private sector (percent change)	25.8	25.9	28.8	7.6	22.2	26.4	14.0	25.2	15.2
Claims on central government (percent change; net)	-36.1	-8.3	-51.7	12.2	76.6	8.5	-39.3	-40.7	-27.2
Money multiplier (M2/reserve money)	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8
Velocity (GDP/M2)	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6
Velocity (non-oil GDP/M2)	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.7
Credit to the private sector (percent of GDP)	14.4	13.9	14.6	13.7	15.1	13.6	15.2	14.4	14.7
Foreign currency deposits (share of total deposits)	47.7	54.7	47.6	53.1	47.6	52.1	47.6	51.1	50.1
Credit to the private sector in foreign currency (share of total credit)	31.8	27.4	29.8	32.3	27.3	30.2	25.3	25.3	22.6

Sources: Angolan authorities; and IMF staff estimates and projections.

¹ Including exchange rate valuation.

Table 4a. Angola: Balance of Payments, 2019–23
(Millions of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023
	2nd Rev.	Prel.	2nd Rev.	Proj.	2nd Rev.	Proj.	2nd Rev.	Proj.	Proj.
Current account	2,900	5,132	375	-817	340	77	438	626	683
Trade balance	20,070	20,593	17,421	10,445	17,824	13,580	18,597	15,115	16,246
Exports, f.o.b.	35,300	34,726	31,317	20,944	32,032	24,947	33,068	26,798	28,405
Crude oil	32,456	31,396	28,845	18,653	29,109	22,195	29,611	23,564	24,828
Gas and oil derivatives	1,493	1,309	1,003	775	1,253	1,003	1,253	1,047	1,085
Diamonds	1,130	1,130	1,200	1,247	1,308	1,388	1,628	1,612	1,698
Other	221	891	269	269	361	361	576	576	795
Imports, f.o.b.	15,230	14,133	13,896	10,499	14,207	11,367	14,471	11,683	12,159
Services (net)	-9,507	-7,718	-9,865	-5,818	-10,367	-7,233	-10,878	-7,889	-8,691
Credit	597	455	561	401	533	355	556	379	398
Debit	10,104	8,172	10,426	6,218	10,900	7,588	11,434	8,268	9,089
Primary income (net)	-7,278	-7,516	-6,855	-5,187	-6,778	-5,984	-6,926	-6,295	-6,539
Credit	459	693	480	636	501	680	524	713	742
Debit	7,737	8,209	7,335	5,823	7,279	6,664	7,449	7,008	7,281
Secondary income (net)	-385	-227	-326	-257	-339	-285	-355	-305	-334
General Government	-16	-17	-11	4	-11	-2	-12	-4	-6
Others	-369	-373	-315	-261	-328	-284	-343	-301	-328
Of which: Personal transfers	-327	-331	-280	-232	-291	-252	-304	-268	-291
Capital account	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	2
Financial account	5,265	5,472	1,726	4,849	1,872	2,341	-759	-40	361
Direct investment	554	1,749	-85	-647	-811	-823	-1,787	-1,299	-1,829
Net acquisition of financial assets	5	-2,349	4	-208	4	-248	4	-263	-277
Net incurrence of liabilities	-549	-4,098	90	439	816	576	1,791	1,036	1,552
Portfolio investment	-3,153	-1,676	-1,653	265	-153	265	-2,153	265	265
Other investment	7,864	5,399	3,464	5,231	2,836	2,900	3,180	994	1,925
Trade credits and advances	-1,959	-1,871	-1,781	-1,210	-1,822	-1,417	-1,863	-1,498	-1,584
Currency and deposits	7,267	4,632	2,793	5,376	2,248	1,983	2,864	2,024	1,885
Loans	2,555	2,638	2,451	1,064	2,411	2,333	2,179	468	1,625
Medium and long-term loans	1,101	1,184	1,447	60	1,707	1,629	1,475	-236	921
Of which: Central Government (net)	2,283	2,253	1,943	556	2,285	2,207	1,941	241	1,044
Short-term loans	1,454	1,454	1,004	1,004	704	704	704	704	704
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Errors and omissions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overall balance	-2,362	-338	-1,349	-5,664	-1,530	-2,262	1,200	668	324
Financing	2,362	338	1,349	5,664	1,530	2,262	-1,200	-668	-324
Net international reserves	1,199	-656	-559	3,202	-350	132	-1,200	-1,200	-1,098
authorities (- = increase)									
Exceptional financing	1,164	995	1,908	2,462	1,879	2,130	0	0	0
Financing gap	1,164	995	1,908	2,462	1,879	2,130	0	0	-98
IMF	499	495	1,123	1,462	1,129	1,465	0	0	-98
Other IFIs	665	500	785	1,000	750	665	0	0	0
Memorandum items:									
Current account (percent of GDP)	3.3	5.7	0.5	-1.3	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.9
Goods and services balance (percent of GDP)	12.0	14.4	10.0	7.4	9.5	9.3	9.4	10.0	9.6
Trade balance (percent of GDP)	22.7	23.0	23.0	16.7	22.6	19.9	22.6	20.9	20.7
Capital and financial account (percent of GDP)	3.2	7.6	3.8	-2.5	3.3	3.1	2.0	3.3	3.3
Overall balance (percent of GDP)	-2.7	-0.4	-1.8	-9.0	-1.9	-3.3	1.5	0.9	0.4
Exports of goods, f.o.b. (percent change)	-13.4	-14.8	-11.3	-39.7	2.3	19.1	3.2	7.4	6.0
Of which: Oil and gas exports (percent change)	-14.3	-14.1	-12.1	-40.6	1.7	19.4	1.7	6.1	5.3
Imports of goods, f.o.b. (percent change)	-3.7	-10.5	-8.8	-25.7	2.2	8.3	1.9	2.8	4.1
Terms of trade (percent change)	-14.1	-11.2	-12.5	-37.8	2.1	18.9	5.7	-1.4	5.7
Exports of goods, f.o.b. (share of GDP)	39.9	38.8	41.4	33.4	40.7	36.6	40.2	37.0	36.1
Imports of goods, f.o.b. (share of GDP)	17.2	15.8	18.4	16.7	18.1	16.7	17.6	16.1	15.5
Gross international reserves									
Millions of U.S. dollars	15,470	17,321	17,152	15,582	18,631	16,914	19,831	18,114	19,114
Months of next year's imports	7.6	12.4	8.2	9.9	8.6	10.2	9.1	10.2	10.3
Official exchange rate (average, kwanzas per U.S. dollar)	368	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources: Angolan authorities; and IMF staff estimates and projections.

Table 4b. Angola: Balance of Payments, 2019–23
Debt Relief Recorded as Exceptional Financing
(Millions of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023
	2nd Rev.	Prel.	2nd Rev.	Proj.	2nd Rev.	Proj.	2nd Rev.	Proj.	Proj.
Current account	2,900	5,132	375	-1,127	340	193	438	945	1,106
Trade balance	20,070	20,593	17,421	10,445	17,824	13,580	18,597	15,115	16,246
Exports, f.o.b.	35,300	34,726	31,317	20,944	32,032	24,947	33,068	26,798	28,405
Crude oil	32,456	31,396	28,845	18,653	29,109	22,195	29,611	23,564	24,828
Gas and oil derivatives	1,493	1,309	1,003	775	1,253	1,003	1,253	1,047	1,085
Diamonds	1,130	1,130	1,200	1,247	1,308	1,388	1,628	1,612	1,698
Other	221	891	269	269	361	361	576	576	795
Imports, f.o.b.	15,230	14,133	13,896	10,499	14,207	11,367	14,471	11,683	12,159
Services (net)	-9,507	-7,718	-9,865	-5,818	-10,367	-7,233	-10,878	-7,889	-8,691
Credit	597	455	561	401	533	355	556	379	398
Debit	10,104	8,172	10,426	6,218	10,900	7,588	11,434	8,268	9,089
Primary income (net)	-7,278	-7,516	-6,855	-5,498	-6,778	-5,869	-6,926	-5,975	-6,116
Credit	459	693	480	636	501	680	524	713	742
Debit	7,737	8,209	7,335	6,134	7,279	6,549	7,449	6,689	6,858
Secondary income (net)	-385	-227	-326	-257	-339	-285	-355	-305	-334
General Government	-16	-17	-11	4	-11	-2	-12	-4	-6
Others	-369	-373	-315	-261	-328	-284	-343	-301	-328
Of which: Personal transfers	-327	-331	-280	-232	-291	-252	-304	-268	-291
Capital account	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	2
Financial account	5,265	5,472	1,726	7,237	1,872	4,394	-759	1,678	964
Direct investment	554	1,749	-85	-647	-811	-823	-1,787	-1,299	-1,829
Net acquisition of financial assets	5	-2,349	4	-208	4	-248	4	-263	-277
Net incurrence of liabilities	-549	-4,098	90	439	816	576	1,791	1,036	1,552
Portfolio investment	-3,153	-1,676	-1,653	265	-153	265	-2,153	265	265
Other investment	7,864	5,399	3,464	7,619	2,836	4,953	3,180	2,712	2,528
Trade credits and advances	-1,959	-1,871	-1,781	-1,210	-1,822	-1,417	-1,863	-1,498	-1,584
Currency and deposits	7,267	4,632	2,793	5,376	2,248	1,983	2,864	2,024	1,885
Loans	2,555	2,638	2,451	3,452	2,411	4,386	2,179	2,186	2,228
Medium and long-term loans	1,101	1,184	1,447	2,448	1,707	3,682	1,475	1,482	1,524
Of which: Central Government (net)	2,283	2,253	1,943	2,944	2,285	4,260	1,941	1,959	1,647
Of which: Other sectors (net) ²	-105	8	281	281	-1	-1	112	101	454
Short-term loans	1,454	1,454	1,004	1,004	704	704	704	704	704
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Errors and omissions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overall balance	-2,362	-338	-1,349	-8,363	-1,530	-4,199	1,200	-730	145
Financing	2,362	338	1,349	8,363	1,530	4,199	-1,200	730	-145
Net international reserves	1,199	-656	-559	3,202	-350	132	-1,200	-1,200	-1,098
authorities (= increase)									
Exceptional financing	1,164	995	1,908	5,161	1,879	4,067	...	1,398	180
Financing gap	1,164	995	1,908	2,462	1,879	2,130	...	0	0
IMF	499	495	1,123	1,462	1,129	1,465	...	0	-98
Other IFIs	665	500	785	1,000	750	665	...	0	98
Debt reprofiling	...	...	...	2,699	...	1,937	...	1,398	180
Foreign interest	...	...	...	310	...	-116	...	-319	-423
Foreign amortization	...	...	...	2,388	...	2,053	...	1,718	603
Memorandum items:									
Current account (percent of GDP)	3.3	5.7	0.5	-1.3	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.9
Goods and services balance (percent of GDP)	12.0	14.4	10.0	7.4	9.5	9.3	9.4	10.0	9.6
Trade balance (percent of GDP)	22.7	23.0	23.0	16.7	22.6	19.9	22.6	20.9	20.7
Capital and financial account (percent of GDP)	3.2	7.6	3.8	-2.5	3.3	3.1	2.0	3.3	3.3
Overall balance (percent of GDP)	-2.7	-0.4	-1.8	-9.0	-1.9	-3.3	1.5	0.9	0.4
Exports of goods, f.o.b. (percent change)	-13.4	-14.8	-11.3	-39.7	2.3	19.1	3.2	7.4	6.0
Of which: Oil and gas exports (percent change)	-14.3	-14.1	-12.1	-40.6	1.7	19.4	1.7	6.1	5.3
Imports of goods, f.o.b. (percent change)	-3.7	-10.5	-8.8	-25.7	2.2	8.3	1.9	2.8	4.1
Terms of trade (percent change)	-14.1	-11.2	-12.5	-37.8	2.1	18.9	5.7	-1.4	5.7
Exports of goods, f.o.b. (share of GDP)	39.9	38.8	41.4	33.4	40.7	36.6	40.2	37.0	36.1
Imports of goods, f.o.b. (share of GDP)	17.2	15.8	18.4	16.7	18.1	16.7	17.6	16.1	15.5
Gross international reserves									
Millions of U.S. dollars	15,470	17,321	17,152	15,582	18,631	16,914	19,831	18,114	19,114
Months of next year's imports	7.6	12.4	8.2	9.9	8.6	10.2	9.1	10.2	10.3
Official exchange rate (average, kwanzas per U.S. dollar)	368	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources: Angolan authorities; and IMF staff estimates and projections.

Table 5. Angola: Public Debt, 2019–25
(Percent of GDP)

	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	2024	2025
	2nd Rev.	Prel.	2nd Rev.	Proj.	2nd Rev.	Proj.	2nd Rev.	Proj.	Projections		
Total public debt¹	110.9	109.2	102.0	120.3	95.1	107.5	86.0	93.8	83.7	74.3	67.2
Short-term	2.3	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4
Medium and long-term	108.5	108.4	101.6	119.1	94.8	106.7	85.6	93.1	83.0	73.8	66.8
Domestic	34.4	33.0	26.5	27.7	23.9	21.6	19.6	17.0	14.6	12.8	11.0
Short-term	2.2	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3
Medium and long-term	32.2	32.3	26.3	26.7	23.8	21.0	19.4	16.6	14.1	12.4	10.7
External	76.5	76.2	75.5	92.5	71.2	85.9	66.4	76.7	69.1	61.5	56.2
Short-term	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Medium and long-term	76.3	76.1	75.3	92.4	71.0	85.7	66.2	76.6	68.9	61.4	56.1
<i>Of which: Sonangol</i>	6.8	6.6	6.1	7.2	5.8	6.6	5.2	5.8	4.7	3.5	3.2

Sources: Angolan authorities; and IMF staff estimates and projections.

¹ Includes debt of the Central Government, external debt of state oil company Sonangol and state airline company TAAG, and guaranteed debt.

Table 6. Angola: Financial Soundness Indicators, June 2019–June 2020

(Percent)

	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20
Capital Adequacy										
Regulatory capital/Risk-weighted assets	27.3	27.5	27.7	27.9	22.9	22.7	23.0	22.6	21.6	28.7
Core Capital (Tier 1)/Risk-weighted assets	22.4	22.5	23.0	23.6	18.2	18.1	18.6	18.4	17.6	24.9
Asset Quality										
Foreign Currency Credit/Total Credit	28.9	28.9	28.9	29.2	30.6	30.3	30.9	32.8	33.3	34.2
Nonperforming loans (NPLs) to gross loans	35.5	35.5	35.4	34.6	32.6	33.2	35.8	34.9	34.5	22.3
(NPLs - Provisions for NPLs)/Core Capital	-13.4	-13.1	-13.0	-13.7	-26.8	-28.2	-20.5	-25.6	-28.2	-22.0
Distribution of Credit by Sector										
Claims on the private sector/Gross domestic assets	27.7	27.6	27.3	27.5	26.8	26.0	25.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Claims on the government/Gross domestic assets	34.3	34.6	33.7	34.2	34.1	33.2	34.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Earnings and Profitability										
Return on Assets (ROA)	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.8	3.1	0.9	1.0	-0.2	0.1	0.8
Return on Equity (ROE)	2.6	0.7	1.9	6.3	32.5	9.8	10.4	-1.9	0.7	8.4
Total Costs/Total Income	102.6	98.1	93.7	86.8	55.2	77.1	82.9	97.7	96.7	90.9
Interest Rate on Loans - Interest Rate on Demand Deposits (Spread)	19.9	21.2	21.1	19.1	20.3	20.3	19.9	21.2	20.4	19.8
Interest Rate on Savings	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.5	8.1	2.4	13.2	4.5	6.1	10.0
Liquidity										
Liquid Assets/Total Assets	24.4	24.1	23.5	24.3	26.0	27.2	29.4	27.1	26.3	26.4
Liquid Assets/Short-term Liabilities	30.8	30.2	29.5	30.4	31.9	33.1	35.2	32.3	31.4	32.6
Total Credit/Total Deposits	44.1	44.4	43.2	44.0	42.3	41.7	44.9	41.0	40.8	34.8
Foreign Currency Liabilities/Total Liabilities	45.7	46.1	46.5	47.6	53.9	53.6	53.1	55.5	55.8	54.9
Sensitivity and Changes to Market¹										
Net open position in foreign exchange to capital ²	30.6	14.2	23.1	28.4	18.5	20.8	16.5	28.0	22.3	52.9
Number of reporting banks during the period	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26

Sources: Angolan authorities; and IMF staff estimates.

¹ Based on the information provided by the Department of Supervision of Financial Institutions of Banco Nacional de Angola.² Positive numbers indicate a long position in U.S. dollars.

Table 7. Angola: Fiscal Financing Needs and Sources, 2019–25

(Billions of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

	2019		2020		2021		2022	2023	2024	2025
	2nd Rev.	Prel.	2nd Rev.	Proj.	2nd Rev.	Proj.	Projections			
Financing Needs¹ (A)	13.4	14.1	12.9	11.5	9.2	7.8	6.4	6.7	6.1	7.7
Primary deficit (cash basis)	-6.2	-5.9	-5.5	-2.6	-6.3	-4.1	-4.8	-5.2	-5.3	-5.3
Debt service	14.9	16.0	16.5	13.4	13.4	11.7	11.0	11.9	11.3	12.9
External debt service	7.9	8.5	8.3	5.0	8.3	6.6	4.9	6.4	6.9	8.8
Principal	5.3	6.0	5.7	2.6	5.6	4.0	2.3	3.7	4.2	6.1
Interest	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Domestic debt service	7.0	7.5	8.2	8.4	5.1	5.1	6.1	5.5	4.4	4.1
Principal	4.8	5.3	6.1	6.5	2.8	3.4	4.7	4.3	3.3	3.2
Interest	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.3	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9
Recapitalizations	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Domestic arrears clearance	4.1	3.9	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
External arrears clearance	...	...	...	0.0	N/A	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Sonangol reimbursement ²	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financing Sources (B)	12.2	12.6	9.8	9.1	6.5	5.7	6.4	6.7	6.1	7.7
External debt disbursements	6.2	6.1	5.2	2.0	3.2	1.9	2.6	3.5	3.5	5.3
Domestic debt disbursements	5.1	4.5	3.6	2.6	3.1	2.0	3.4	3.7	2.9	2.4
Privatization	0.0	...	...	0.1	N/A	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposits withdrawals (+) ³	0.9	2.1	1.0	2.9	0.1	0.6	0.2	-0.6	-0.2	0.0
FSDEA asset sales				1.5		1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Financing Gap (A-B)	1.2	1.5	3.1	2.5	2.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Program financing ⁴	1.2	1.5	3.1	2.5	2.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CHECK program financing				2.5		2.1	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8
Memorandum Items :										
Total cash balances incl. escrow accounts ⁵	1.6	0.1	1.5	0.0	1.4	0.5	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.6
External debt rollover rate (in percent) ⁶	87	84	63	40	40	28	41	42	39	52
Domestic debt rollover rate (in percent) ⁷	38	35	35	23	39	36	53	69	67	59

Sources: Angolan authorities; and IMF staff estimates and projections.

¹ To be filled with new issuances. These financing needs may differ from the DSA's standardized GFN.² Repayment to Sonangol of debt related to the National Urbanization and Housing Plan (PNUH).³ This excludes FSDEA and cash transactions related to privatization receipts and arrears clearance starting 2020.⁴ For past reviews, this includes balances transferred from escrow accounts to the Treasury's single account (including withdrawals from FSDEA). Starting from the Third 2020 review, these have been reclassified and reflected in deposit withdrawals to ensure better comparability with the balance of payments.⁵ In months of total annual expenditure, including valuation changes, and excluding balances in escrow accounts.⁶ Ratio of disbursements (excl. program financing) to external debt service.⁷ Ratio of disbursements (excl. BNA advance, and government securities issued for recapitalizations and arrears clearance) to domestic debt service (excl. bonds issued to repay BNA advance).

Table 8. Angola: External Financing Requirements and Sources, 2019–25

(Millions of U.S. dollars)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Prel.			Proj.			
Gross financing requirements	3,366	5,096	4,821	2,284	3,855	4,190	5,210
Current account deficit	-5,132	817	-77	-626	-683	-902	-968
External debt amortization	8,498	4,279	4,899	2,909	4,354	4,845	5,624
Government	5,512	2,557	4,103	2,265	3,727	4,317	6,097
Sonangol	1,508	1,781	1,299	1,301	1,554	1,579	900
Banks	323	323	323	323	323	323	323
Central Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other private (net) ¹	1,155	-382	-827	-979	-1,250	-1,373	-1,696
IMF	0	0	0	0	184	246	554
Gross sources of financing	4,022	1,894	4,689	3,484	4,953	5,497	6,764
Capital account (net)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Foreign direct investment (net)	-1,749	647	823	1,299	1,829	2,382	2,966
External borrowing	6,407	4,160	3,717	3,674	4,233	4,043	4,526
Government ²	4,207	2,110	1,967	2,024	2,683	2,693	3,176
Sonangol	1,500	1,500	1,300	1,200	1,100	900	900
Banks	700	550	450	450	450	450	450
Central bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
External debt securities - Eurobond	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,350
Foreign deposits (net)	-4,632	-5,376	-1,983	-2,024	-1,885	-1,694	-2,836
IMF	495	1,462	1,465	0	0	0	0
World Bank and AfDB ³	500	1,000	665	532	773	764	756
Change in reserves (+ = increase)	656	-3,202	-132	1,200	1,098	1,307	1,554
Memorandum Items:							
Collateralized external debt stock	17,154	16,880	17,400	19,021	20,395	19,053	18,052

Sources: Angolan Authorities; and IMF staff estimates and projections.

¹ Includes the counterpart for the Eurobond in 2018.² The bulk of which is project financing from China.³ Includes only budget support operations.

Table 9. Angola: Indicators of IMF Credit, 2018–28

(Units as indicated)

	2018	2019	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
	Actual									
Existing and prospective Fund arrangements										
	(Millions of SDRs)									
Disbursements	715.0	358.0	1,070.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stock of existing and prospective Fund credit	715.0	1,073.0	2,143.0	3,213.0	3,078.9	2,900.1	2,498.3	1,962.8	1,427.3	891.8
Obligations	3.6	0.9	13.9	71.3	204.6	245.2	474.7	590.2	568.4	550.1
Principal (repayment/repurchase)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	134.1	178.8	401.8	535.5	535.5	535.5
Charges and interest	3.6	0.9	13.9	71.3	70.5	66.4	72.9	54.7	32.9	14.6
Obligations, relative to key variables										
	(Percent)									
Quota	0.5	0.1	1.9	9.6	27.6	33.1	64.1	79.7	76.8	74.3
Gross domestic product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
Gross international reserves	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.5	1.7	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.0
Unencumbered gross international reserves ¹	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.6	2.0	3.4	4.0	3.4	3.1
Export of goods and services	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.1	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.8
Unencumbered exports of goods and services ¹	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.1	1.2	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.9
Central Government revenues	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.8	2.0	3.4	3.9	3.6	3.3
Unencumbered Central Government revenues ¹	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	2.0	2.5	3.8	4.5	3.8	3.4
External debt service	0.1	0.0	0.4	2.0	4.4	4.8	7.7	10.8	10.0	7.5
Non-collateralized external debt service	0.1	0.0	0.6	2.6	6.4	8.3	10.7	16.3	11.7	8.2
Fund Credit Outstanding, relative to key variables										
	(Percent)									
Quota	96.6	145.0	289.6	434.1	416.0	391.8	337.6	265.2	192.9	120.5
Gross domestic product	0.9	1.7	4.7	6.1	5.4	4.7	3.8	2.8	1.9	1.1
Gross international reserves	6.1	8.5	18.8	24.3	22.1	19.8	16.0	11.8	8.1	4.8
Unencumbered gross international reserves ¹	8.1	10.8	21.3	26.0	24.8	23.3	17.9	13.2	8.5	5.0
External debt	2.0	2.9	5.5	8.2	7.9	7.7	6.8	5.5	4.2	2.8
Non-collateralized external debt ²	3.3	4.3	8.0	12.6	12.9	12.2	10.5	8.2	6.2	4.2
Memorandum items:										
	(Millions of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)									
Quota (millions of SDRs)	740	740	740	740	740	740	740	740	740	740
Gross domestic product	105,902	89,417	62,724	72,364	78,587	85,129	91,453	97,690	103,185	109,056
Gross international reserves	16,170	17,321	15,582	18,114	19,114	20,114	21,608	23,082	24,380	25,767
Exports of goods and services	41,389	35,180	21,345	27,177	28,803	30,198	35,142	37,539	39,650	41,906
Central Government revenues	23,175	17,896	11,243	14,653	15,803	16,670	19,399	20,723	21,888	23,134
External debt service	8,067	8,001	4,950	4,939	6,442	7,027	8,529	7,571	7,898	10,153
Total external debt ³	49,278	51,574	53,453	53,955	53,272	51,794	50,987	49,412	47,354	44,402

Sources: Angolan authorities; and IMF staff projections.

¹ Subtracting collateralized external debt service.² Subtracting collateralized external debt.³ Including Sonangol, TAAG, and public guarantees.

Proposed Decision

The following decision, which may be adopted by a majority of the votes cast, is proposed for adoption by the Executive Board:

1. Angola has consulted with the Fund in accordance with paragraph 3 of the Extended Arrangement for Angola (EBS/18/104, 11/21/19) (the “Arrangement”) in order to review program implementation.
2. The letter dated July 17, 2020 from the State Minister for Economic Coordination, the Minister of Finance, and the Governor of the Banco Nacional de Angola (the “July 2020 Letter”) together with its Memorandum of Economic and Financial Policies (the “July 2020 MEFP”) and Technical Memorandum of Understanding (the “July 2020 TMU”) and the supplementary letter dated September 7, 2020 from the Minister of Finance, and the Governor of the Banco Nacional de Angola (the “September 2020 Letter”), shall be attached to the Arrangement, and the letter dated November 19, 2018, together with its attachments, shall be read as supplemented and modified by the July 2020 Letter and its attachments.
3. Accordingly, the Arrangement for Angola shall be amended as follows:
 - (a) In paragraph 1 of the Arrangement, the reference to the amount equivalent to “SDR 2,673 million” will be replaced with “SDR 3,213.4 million.”
 - (b) Paragraph 2 of the Arrangement shall be revised to read as follows:

“Purchases under this extended arrangement shall not, without the consent of the Fund, exceed the equivalent of SDR 715 million until March 29, 2019; the equivalent of SDR 894 million until September 30, 2019; the equivalent of SDR 1,073 million until March 31, 2020; the equivalent of SDR 1,804.7 million until October 30, 2020; the equivalent of SDR 2,143.2 million until April 30, 2021, and the equivalent of SDR 2,678.3 million until November 1, 2021.”
 - (c) The quantitative performance criteria referred to in paragraph 3(a) and 3(b) of the Arrangement for December 31, 2020 and June 2021 shall be as specified in Table 1a of the

July 2020 MEFP, specified in the July 2020 TMU, and further specified in the September 2020 Letter.

(d) In paragraph 3(c) of the Arrangement, “paragraph 25 of the November 2019 MEFP” shall be replaced with “paragraph 25 of the July 2020 MEFP.”

4. The Fund decided that the third review contemplated in paragraph 3(c) of the Arrangement and the financing assurances review contemplated in paragraph 3(e) of the Arrangement for Angola are completed, and that Angola may make purchases under the Arrangement up to a cumulative amount equivalent to SDR 1,804.7 million until September 27, 2020 and thereafter in accordance with the provisions of the Arrangement, notwithstanding the unavailability of the information necessary to assess the observance of the end-June 2020 performance criterion on the ceiling on the non-oil primary fiscal deficit of the Central Government specified in paragraph 3(a)(iii) of the Arrangement, on the condition that Angola has accurately represented that such information is unavailable, and that the information provided by Angola on the performance under this criterion as of end-December 2019 is accurate, and notwithstanding the nonobservance of the continuous performance criterion on the accumulation of new external payment arrears by the Central Government and Banco Nacional de Angola, as specified in paragraph 3(b)(i) of the Arrangement for Angola, on the condition that the information provided by Angola on performance under this criterion is accurate.

Appendix I. Supplementary Letter of Intent

Luanda, September 7, 2020

Madame Kristalina Georgieva
 Managing Director
 International Monetary Fund
 Washington, DC 20431
 USA

Dear Madame Georgieva:

This Letter of Intent (LOI) supplements that signed on July 17, 2020 and related Memorandum of Economic and Financial Policies (MEFP) and Technical Memorandum of Understanding (TMU). In order to reflect recent developments and updated projections regarding oil prices, we request a further revision of the adjustor applied to the performance criteria (PCs) on net international reserves (NIRs), although the NIR PC targets themselves remain unchanged relative to the previous LOI. Accordingly, Text Table 2 in TMU ¶4 in the July LOI is to be replaced by the table below.

Text Table 2 (revised). Angola: NIR Adjustors (Baseline Scenario), 2019–21										
(Millions of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)										
Cumulative flows from the beginning of the year	2019		2020						2021	
	December		March		June		September	December	March	June
	2nd Rev.	Actual	2nd Rev.	Actual	2nd Rev.	Prelim.	Proposed	Proposed	Proposed	Proposed
Adjustors from the EFF Third Review:										
Brent oil price, U.S. dollars per barrel	64.0	62.7	62.3	50.5	60.8	31.4	43.4	45.7	46.5	47.4
Disbursements from multilaterals (except the IMF) and Eurobond	3,777	3,615	40	40	1580	445	485	1,160	40	80
Disbursements from multilaterals (except the IMF)	777	615	40	40	80	445	485	1,160	40	80
Disbursements from Eurobonds	3,000	3,000	0	0	1500	0	0	0	0	0
Debt service to multilaterals, except the IMF, and Eurobonds	576	586	9	7	437	434	449	882	20	455
Debt service to multilaterals, except the IMF	0	135	9	7	88	82	97	176	20	102
Debt service to Eurobonds	576	451	0	0	349	353	353	705	0	353
Sources: Angolan authorities; WEO; and IMF staff estimates and projections.										

We also report that we believe that there is no clear evidence that the end-June PC on the non-oil primary fiscal deficit was not met. Owing to the reduced administrative capacity in the wake of COVID-19, we experienced delays in data collection and processing, so that the data on the

performance under the PC is yet to be confirmed. Therefore, we request a waiver of applicability on this PC.

All other policy commitments contained in the July LOI remain valid.

Please accept the assurances of our highest consideration and esteem.

/s/

Vera Daves de Sousa
Minister
Ministry of Finance

/s/

José de Lima Massano
Governor
Banco Nacional de Angola